

The Reservist

January-February 1982

U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



Dear Editor,

CAPT Bennett S. "Bud" Sparks, USCGR, Reserve Group Commander, MSO Los Angeles/Long Beach, was elected National Vice President, Navy, for the 130,000 member Reserve Officers Association of the United States (ROA).

The National Convention in Albuquerque, N. M., charged CAPT Sparks with overseeing activities for their Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and NOAA officers.

RADM Olin A. "George" Lively, USCGR (Ret), was elected as a National Executive Committeeman of ROA.

I recently assisted in the funeral services for AT3 John Snyder, USCGR, who was stationed at Air Station Kodiak, Alaska.

John lost his life, along with three crew members, attempting to rescue the skipper of a small fishing vessel stranded in 20-foot seas.

Delays in the autopsy and air transportation to Bethlehem, Pa., caused some anxious moments for his wife and family. Fortunately, a number of Coast Guard personnel were there to allay their concerns.

Although I am sure my fellow reservists have assisted in the logistics of Coast Guard funerals before, I feel that local reservists should make every effort to assist regular commands in any way possible and to participate in the services. I can think of no better way to foster the "One Coast Guard" concept.

ENSIGN Joseph A. Keglovits, USCGR

Dear editor,

This is in reference to the article on page 15 of the September/October 1981 issue of the Reservist, titled "Training is always good." I join you in believing that training is always good, and certainly necessary for Reserve forces as well as active duty personnel.

In reference to the top photo in the article, however, something is wrong. If I had been a judge for that boat crew, they would have failed. If one looks closely at the photo, it is obvious that both men in the picture are improperly wearing their PFDs. Also notice that one crewmember is casually standing on the outside of the handrail.

If these men had been properly trained, they would have had their PFDs properly fastened and been standing on the inside of the handrail.

I believe the top photo should not have been used in the article. If this was the only available photograph, obvious safety violations should have been pointed out in the article text. The reason for this is that when personnel who have been properly trained see the photo, they will notice the elementary errors and consider the Reserve training deficient. Other personnel who have not received proper instruction on deck safety will presume that the Stearns may be worn open.

BMC Norman K. Bagger, USCG

Editor's note: Your editor learned long ago not to pretend to be a small boat expert. Instead, she lets the experts around Headquarters examine any suspicious photo before printing it. My experts mentioned the violations you point out and their general feeling was, "Well, they really shouldn't do that, but" Your editor should have taken the hint. Just because "everybody" does it doesn't mean we should advertise it. So here goes: 30 lashes to those crewmembers for looking bad, 10 to the photographer for shooting it -- and 60 to your editor for printing it.

Cover photo—Are you ready for mobilization? This issue explores the role the Coast Guard may have in a future war or national emergency and where you would fit in. Features start on page 8. Photo by PAC Cable Spence, USCGR, titled: "Proficiency with this weapon. . . ."

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This material is printed as information only and is not authority for action.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles, photographs and artwork to the editor for possible publication. By-lines will be given.

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CG-288

Admiral's corner



Today we face the prospect of operating on a limited budget. Yet, it was not so long ago that we faced the prospect of phasing out the Coast Guard Reserve altogether. In 1969, a Congressional report advised that if the Coast Guard Reserve wished to survive in the intensely competitive budgetary climate of the time, we had to find a peacetime mission that would provide "tangible benefits to the taxpayers for their investment." The result was our augmentation program, and the taxpayers now get approximately 2,600,000 hours of Reserve participation in ongoing missions of the active Coast Guard each year.

In many ways, we have come a full circle. Now we must again examine all aspects of our training program to make sure that we can meet our primary responsibility -- mobilization readiness. Augmentation of the active service will unquestionably continue to be the mainstay of Reserve training, but it must provide the skills needed for mobilization. Augmentation in and of itself is not the purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve. It is but a means to achieving our goal of military readiness. We must ensure that the means does not become the end.

Other aspects of the Reserve program are also being re-evaluated to make certain that they still provide the best possible mobilization training. A forthcoming change to the Reserve Training Manual will prescribe an improved career development program in support of mobilization needs. This will be accompanied by changes in afloat training and formal training schedules. A detailed chapter on wartime mission training will provide additional guidance.

While undoubtedly we are entering a period of reduced resources, I feel the future of the Coast Guard Reserve continues to be bright. We have an unprecedented level of interest and support from the active service, where new mobilization plans are being developed right now in every district and in every MSO and COTP. The Coast Guard's new Mobilization Exercise program has already exceeded our expectations, and is still taking hold.

A decade ago, reservists began to train in peacetime missions with the active service. Today, active Coast Guardsmen are training in mobilization missions with the Reserve. We must ensure that the taxpayer continues to get maximum mobilization readiness capability for every dollar spent.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. B. Vaughn".

S. B. VAUGHN
Chief, Office of Reserve

brief comments



PS2 James Langenbrunner takes aim while firing the Practical Pistol Qualification Course (PPC) during recent small arms training exercises held by CGRU Duluth, Minnesota. The unit's instructor, PSC B. M. Lugowski, was assisted by QM2 John Reis, a qualified instructor with Group Duluth. Photo by LT Tony Quinones, USCGR.

Backlog on annual point statements

Your patience is requested. G-RA has a large backlog of annual point statement corrections which we're endeavoring to resolve.

Although we are making progress, please bear with us by doing the following:

1. Give us a bit more time to catch up. We estimate that we are three to four months behind.

2. Please refrain from requesting Total Point Computations, except for retirements, 20-year letters and/or medal and awards purposes.

3. Continue to submit the appropriate paperwork to back up claims for additional points; e.g., copies of paid orders, CGHQ-4457s, correspondence course completion letters, etc.

Your help and patience is appreciated.

New form for recommendation

Beginning with the April 1982 Reserve-administered Servicewide Examination, a new CG-4716 (Advancement Recommendation and Examination Request Form) will be used.

The new form still constitutes the commanding officer's recommendation for advancement and orders a servicewide examination.

The new form, however, is of the "fill-in-the-circles" variety -- the same method presently used on Coast Guard End-of-Course Tests. All of the obsolete blocks have been eliminated, so the form should be easier for you to review for accuracy.

Detailed instructions for completing the form are contained in COMDTNOTE 5213 of 27 October 1981.

When reviewing the form, you should ensure that the following items are correct:

- * 1. Social Security Number
- 2. Name
- 3. Category (regular or Reserve)
- 4. Reporting OPFAC
- 5. Exam OPFAC
- 6. Advancement Rating
- 7. Advancement Paygrade
- * 8. Time in current Paygrade in present Rating
- * 9. Total Active Service
- * 10. Award Points
- 11. Performance Average
- 12. Date of oldest and most recent marks.

* The most frequently made errors occur in these categories.

You are responsible for ensuring the accuracy of calculations in categories related to time or points, to the best of your knowledge. Carelessness could make the difference between advancing and not advancing.

Old notes on Unit Attendance Records

Reserve units are reminded about the need for timely submission of CGHQ-4457s (Unit Attendance Records).

The CGHQ-4457 must be received by the Military Pay Center (MILPAYCEN) not later than the fifth working day of the month following the month in which the drills were performed. The MILPAYCEN is cutting off any Unit Attendance Records received after the allotted time, and those units will receive their paychecks one month late.

Speaking of MILPAYCEN and Unit Attendance Reports, do not send the original of CGHQ-4457 to Commandant (G-FPS-3) as is noted at the bottom of the form. Send the original to: Commanding Officer (G-RES), U.S. Coast Guard Military Pay Center, 6501 Lafayette Ave., Riverdale, MD 20840.

What do yeomen know?

Every yeoman knows what he or she does. Even some supervisors know what their yeomen do.

However, Commandant (G-RT) does not know what all 700-plus yeomen in the Selected Reserve do -- and that's a problem. Commandant (G-RT) is responsible for making sure that adequate training in the proper subjects is available for Reserve yeomen. In particular, are the YNB and YNA courses doing their jobs?

Reserve yeoman training is being evaluated. The first step in this process was recently taken when questionnaires were mailed to 100 Reserve yeomen and to 30 Reserve unit commanding officers.

The information provided through these questionnaires will help find out if the training being provided now is giving our yeomen the skills and knowledge necessary to do the job at the Reserve unit and in the event of mobilization. If everything is working right, this training should make it easier to advance, also.

In addition to the questionnaires mailed to yeomen and unit

COs:

1. a review of mobilization training needs is being made, using the requirements for the force components being developed by Commandant (G-OMR),

2. questionnaires are being sent to each district Reserve division, and

3. a comparison is being made between servicewide examination results to determine if there are any significant differences between the results for the active duty and Reserve servicewide examinations.

If the present training is doing the job, then no revisions will be made to the subjects taught. They will, however, be updated, to ensure that the information being taught is current.

If the present training is not doing the job, something will be done to correct it.

Since this review has just started, it is impossible to tell what, if any, changes will be made. We will keep you informed of the results.

First class course requirements for advancement

All reservists are reminded that there continues to be a requirement for all E-7 candidates to have completed the appropriate E-6 rating course. An equivalent Navy correspondence course completed for the purpose of advancement in the Navy or Navy Reserve will be acceptable. There is no currency requirement on the E-6 course completion date for E-7 candidates.

Waivers are not being granted for this requirement and a number of reservists have missed out on servicewide examination competitions because they assumed that waivers would be granted. Don't be caught in the time squeeze. Complete the E-6 course now, even if you do not intend to compete for E-7 in the near future.

Write on port security training

If you are a port securityman, your opinions, based on experience, are valuable to the Coast Guard Reserve Training Division at Headquarters.

Together with Yorktown's Reserve Training Center, the Training Division is conducting an external evaluation to determine how well prepared port securitymen are to carry out duties in Marine Safety Offices throughout the country.

Questionnaires will soon be appearing in many of your training officers' mailboxes, to be administered to a random sample of port securitymen. The sample group will include both Class "A" school graduates and those who have not attended the course.

It has been more than a year since the first students graduated from the new course, and one of the purposes of the evaluation is to remain responsive to the

needs of the field. Questionnaires are being sent to both graduates and their supervisors to ascertain not only how well the course has taught the skills covered, but also to determine if there are tasks which have not been covered which should be included in the future.

The results of this evaluation, however, will serve more than possible revision purposes. They will also form the data base to which we will compare the training of those port securitymen who have either attended the old BM/PS or new PS Class "A" course.

These individuals, many of whom have been enlisted and rated on the basis of civilian experience, have received their port security training through two week active duty courses and on-the-job training. Surveys are being sent to a random sample of these petty officers and their supervisors,

asking for their degree of confidence in performing skills covered at Class "A" school. This data is not being used to judge the individual, but rather to make decisions on what skills and knowledge should be included in any possible revision of AT courses and IDT training programs.

A statistical analysis of the data will be made to determine knowledge and skills that must receive increased emphasis and those which are being adequately addressed already. The resulting training program will be uniform at both training centers, Yorktown and Alameda.

The ultimate goal of the study is to ensure standardized ability of port securitymen, no matter what their entry level skills are.

by LT Lorraine Appleton, USCGR

brief comments

Spouse can exchange alone

In accordance with a House Armed Services Subcommittee policy change, unaccompanied spouses of drilling reservists may use all U.S. military exchanges.

To use an exchange, the spouse must present two items at the door:

1. a valid Authorization slip (reverse side of CGHQ-4458A, Reserve Earning Statement)

2. identification (with photograph) verifying the relationship with the drilling reservist (such as a state driver's license).

This change in policy applies only to exchange facilities, not commissary or liquor store facilities.

Make a list; check it twice

Several recent incidents of retiree deaths have indicated that the survivors (spouse, children, etc.) do not know what documents might be needed to substantiate claims for benefits. The following list is suggested as a guide and is not all-inclusive:

- death certificate
- marriage certificate
- children's birth certificates
- DD Form(s) 214, covering periods of service
- Social Security Card
- VA papers relating to claims
- Any other papers or forms relating to military (especially Coast Guard) service

Should the death of a retiree occur, the Decedent Affairs Branch (G-PS-1) should be contacted. This can be done by calling the Retired Affairs toll-free number: 1-800-424-7950, or writing Commandant (G-PS-1), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., 20593. Personnel at Retired Affairs will then write a letter to the survivors with specific instructions.



I think we've got it! DPC Pete Van Bommel, DP1 Jean Marie Walker and DPC Barbara Amlani, USCGR, observe results of their EASYTRIEVE test run programs during a recent Advanced MOBSYSTEM Training Session (AMTS) held at Coast Guard Headquarters. Each district sent two representatives to the session: their Mobilization Officer (active duty) and a senior Reserve data processor from their Mobilization Administration Unit. The AMTS was developed to meet two main objectives: give basic IBM utility training to key district personnel to avert problems that might develop as the new IBM computer comes on line; and provide a forum for Reserve data processors, district and Headquarters managers to present ideas to improve and standardize the MOBSYSTEM. The AMTS met its stated objectives. Two computer reports presented by the Eighth and Ninth districts were reviewed and slated to be adopted into the MOBSYSTEM. Also, final touches were put on the new MOBORDER (your Pocket Mobilization Orders) format. The new MOBORDER form will be introduced in early spring 1982. Photo and story by LTJG Mike Price, USCGR.

Plan for Servicewide Exam in case of accident

In the Reserve program, a substitute servicewide examination may be ordered for reservists who, through no fault of their own, were unable to participate in the examination at the regularly scheduled time.

In order to meet the criteria for a substitute examination, a regular examination must have been ordered for the reservist and the reservist's absence must be through no personal fault, such as death in the immediate family or incapacitating injury or illness. Non-submission or late submission of the CG-4716

due to administrative error is not normally justification for a substitute examination.

Only documented, legitimate reasons will be considered. Do not consider a substitute examination as an alternate for an absence unless the criteria have been met. Plan to attend and take the examination on the regularly scheduled date.

If you do not know if your CG-4716 was submitted, ask your training officer. Don't be among the few who show up each year to take a SWE and find out that no examination was ever ordered.

War Staff College selectees announced

On 18 November a War/Staff College selection panel met to choose primary and alternate attendees to War/Staff Colleges open to reservists.

The following personnel (ID codes included) have been selected for the schools indicated:

Reserve Officer Defense Economics (RO/DE), Newport, R.I.

1 March 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR E. H. Bonekemper III, 9105
CAPT W. J. Wardle, 7779
CDR P. N. Davidson, 9987
CAPT W. R. Babineau, 3454
CDR R. F. Sanders, 8415

Alternate Attendees

CAPT J. M. Cece, 5813
CDR H. C. Bounds, 1634

Reserve Officer Naval Operations (RO/NO), Newport, R.I.

13 September 1982

Primary Attendees

LT I. R. Krissel, 9990
LT B. H. Lohr, 5339
LCDR P. F. Major, 1697
LT N. L. Fidler, Jr., 4274
LCDR J. S. Beasley, 9443
LCDR C. H. Bell, 7002

Alternate Attendees

LCDR R. P. O'Connor, 4365
LCDR V. J. Guarino, 1072

Joint Planning Orientation (JPO), Norfolk, Va.

7 March 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR R. H. Plager, 3624
LCDR T. L. Wade, 0225
LCDR G. A. Worrell, 6087

Alternate Attendees

LCDR G. W. Dirschel, 5126
LCDR W. G. Boyce, 5671

? September 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR E. T. P. McCarthy, 0868
CDR D. E. Buerle, 7117
LCDR D. L. Ayling, 2610

Alternate Attendees

CDR P. F. Keane, 8781
LCDR J. H. Devitt, 4212

Reserve Components National Security Course (RCNSC), Pensacola, Fla.

8 February 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR W. W. Boorman, 8928
LCDR W. H. Prather, 6456
CDR. J. H. McConnell, 6374

LCDR L. J. Arnold, 0069
LCDR D. C. Smith, 8281
CDR D. Bernstein, 7338
LCDR J. T. Hannigan, 2317
LCDR B. J. Helldorfer, 1114

Reserve Components National Security Course (RCNSC), Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C.

14 June 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR R. G. Phelps, Jr., 2975
LCDR B. Y. Arnold, 1299
CDR N. W. Lemley, 9063
CDR F. S. Golove, 7881
LCDR J. M. Kinsey, 3136
LCDR W. W. Moore, III, 7767
LCDR T. McCabe, 3681
CDR L. A. Kittner, 3207

Reserve Components National Security Course (RCNSC), Los Alamitos, Cal.

? November 1982

Primary Attendees

CDR G. J. Fields, 9748
CDR S. B. Satterthwaite, 2285
CDR D. W. Brown, 5429
LCDR J. T. Schulenberg, 2265
LCDR R. A. Hoekstra, 0840
CDR N. D. Stevens, 3390

**Tell editor
to flag
this**

** Note: Concerning the Reserve Earning Statement issued in September 1981, the issue date erroneously carried an issue date of 3/23/79. This date should have been 9/81.

The exchange facilities for all the armed forces have been notified of this error. They will accept the Earning Statement issued in September 1981 based on the drill dates (July/August) which were correct. This should alleviate any problems utilizing that particular month's forms.

You're off active duty?

If you were recently released from active duty and took an active duty servicewide examination prior to release, you may be qualified for advancement in the Coast Guard Reserve without having to participate in the Reserve Servicewide Examination.

As stated in Paragraph 7-C-4b of the Coast Guard Reserve Administrative Manual, personnel who have competed in a Coast Guard SWE for advancement to paygrades E-4 to E-6 while on active duty, but who were not advanced for any reason other than disciplinary, are not required to take the Coast Guard Reserve SWE for that rate, provided they are recommended for advancement by their

Reserve unit commanding officer within one year of release to inactive duty and have a passing score on the examination and attained a final multiple equal to or higher than the lowest multiple earned by a reservist who was advanced in the same cycle of examination.

Advancement to paygrade E-7 and above will not normally be considered unless the reservist is in a severely underpopulated paygrade of the member's rating.

All requests for advancement under these provisions must be submitted to Commandant (G-RT) via the chain of command for final determination.

Playing the entitlements gain

by ENSIGN Lee Foresman, USCGR

Once a month, if you are in a paid drilling billet, a green computer card arrives in your mail. On it are the finest words in the world: "Pay to the order of," followed by your name.

This, however, represents only one of the benefits you are entitled to as an active reservist. Two other important benefits include entitlement to enlistment or reenlistment bonuses and educational incentives.

Your entitlement for an enlistment or reenlistment bonus depends on several factors. For both types of bonuses, you must have enlisted or reenlisted after 1 May 1979 and have signed a statement of agreement at the time of your enlistment/reenlist-

ment.

Below are some of the requirements for eligibility for each type of bonus.

For enlistment bonuses and educational incentives (SREB and SREA) you must:

1. have enlisted in the RP, RK, RL or RY programs.

2. be a high school graduate before beginning IADT. (Sorry, by law, GEDs or equivalency certificates do not qualify you for this bonus.)

3. have successfully completed IADT (for RKs, this means both phases).

Also, in order to receive educational assistance, you must be enrolled in an accredited post-secondary school.

In order to be eligible for the reenlistment bonus (SRRB), you must:

1. have eight or fewer years of creditable service for a Zone A reenlistment bonus.

2. have more than eight but less than ten years of creditable service for a Zone B reenlistment bonus.

3. reenlist in a critical rating (determined yearly, according to the needs of the mobilization requirements of the Selected Reserve).

Enlistment bonuses and reenlistment bonuses have an initial payment of half the total amount, with subsequent amounts paid in yearly installments.

In order to get any of the payments, you must submit a letter request through the chain of command. This letter is a standard form and can be found in Enclosures 4 and 5 of COMDTINST 1001.25, "Reserve Incentive Program."

After you submit your initial request, it will take three to four months for you to receive your payment. The payment will show up as an addition to your monthly drill check, not a separate check.

To qualify for the subsequent payments, you must have served satisfactorily in the Reserve for the last 12 months, as defined in COMDTINST 1001.25.

If you haven't received your payment within the specified time period, send a letter through the chain of command to your District Commander (ra), requesting that they check on the status of your payment.

As a reservist, you are also entitled to other benefits, as shown in the table, taken from the 1981 Reserve Forces Almanac.

One recent change to these benefits should be noted. Effective 1 January 1982, your SGLI (Serviceman's Group Life Insurance) coverage went up from \$20,000 to \$35,000, and the cost went up to \$5.25/month. This significant jump in your SGLI coverage could help you in your estate or insurance planning.

RESERVE FORCES ALMANAC

FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR RESERVISTS

Benefit	Inactive Duty Training (Drill)	Active Duty for Trng (FTTD) Active Duty (AD)	Retired Reserve (Under Age 60)	Retired Reserve (Age 60 and Over)
Pay and Allowances	Basic pay only	Basic pay, BAS, BAO, special pay if auth	No	Retired or retiree pay
Exchanges	Limited (Max 12 days per year)	Yes	No	Yes
Commissary	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Retirement Points	1 per drill (Max 60 per year)	1 per day (Max 365/366 per year)	No	No
Space Avail Travel	CONUS/Hawaii Alaska/Puerto Rico	CONUS/Hawaii Alaska/Puerto Rico	CONUS/Hawaii Alaska/Puerto Rico	World Wide
Off/NCO Club	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes
Military Clothing Store	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Legal Assistance	Limited	Yes	No	Yes
Retention of Commission (Officers)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transient Billeting	If available	Yes	If Available	If Available
Military Postal Facilities	No	Yes	No	Yes (CONUS)
Military Recreation Facilities	Limited	Yes	No	Yes
Burial Flag	Yes	Yes	Yes	No (Unless VA eligible)
Post/Base Facilities	Limited	Yes	No	Yes
Wearing of Uniform	As required	As required	On appropriate occasions	On appropriate occasions
Official Library Svcs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Military Affiliate Radio Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Military Red Cross Assistance	No	Yes	No	No
Base/Post Theater	Limited (Max 48 days per year)	Yes	No	Yes
Military Burial Assist	No	Yes	No	No
Military Death Gratuity	Yes	Yes	No	No
Military Medical/Dental	Medical only (as needed)	Yes	No	Yes
VA Medical/Dental	If injured in line of duty	If diseased or injured in line of duty	If eligible (prior svc)	If eligible (prior svc)
CHAMPUS	No	Yes (if on AD or FTTD for more than 30 days)	No	Until age 65
SGLI	Yes	Yes	Yes (Must pay prem)	No
Survivor Benefit Plan	Yes, with 20 yrs svc., if selected	Yes, with 20 yrs svc., if selected	Yes, with 20 yrs svc., if selected	Yes, with 20 yrs svc., if selected

Important note: Due to severe budget cuts in FY82, personnel who enlisted/reenlisted on or after 1 January 1982 are not eligible for enlistment/reenlistment bonuses. Personnel who enlisted/reenlisted and signed a statement of agreement prior to this date are eligible for all initial and subsequent payments. Refer to COMDTNOTE 1001 of 3 December 1981, "Selected Reserve Incentives Program."

That's the ticket!

by LTJG Sam Korson, USCGR

Along with paychecks and annual point statements, most reservists look forward to receiving their monthly Earning Statements (CGHQ-4458A). This form is a recapitulation of an individual's participation during the last payroll period, and it also serves as a ticket into any armed forces exchange activity.

The purpose of this article is to show you how the Earning Statement is generated, what is included in the Statement and how it can aid you in keeping track of your Reserve participation.

The Earning Statement is the last part of the IDT process for any particular month. After Commandant (G-RA-1) and the Military Pay Center (Reserve Pay) have solved as many payroll exceptions as possible before the deadline, the final payroll tape is generated for submission to the Regional Disbursing Office in Philadelphia. The Disbursing Office prints the checks and mails them to you. At this time, your Earning Statement is also printed and mailed to you.

Let's take a look at the Earning Statement shown here.

Column A shows your assigned OPFAC, your home unit. If you are transferred during the month, both units will show up in the column.

Column B shows a variety of items. For one, it tells what type of drill was performed. In our example, LTJG Coastie performed two multiple drills and one single drill. Had he performed Equivalent Instruction or Duty (EIOD) or if any of the drills had been performed without pay, that, too, would have been noted. The monthly deduction for Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) is next, followed by Tax Withheld.

Column C shows the dates that the duty was performed. The date of SGLI and tax withholding is also noted.

Column D shows the member's Training Pay Category. LTJG Coastie is in Category "A," which denotes drilling for pay.

Column E is the numeric pay-grade; e.g., 02 for the lieu-

tenant (junior grade) in our example.

Column F shows the number of years in service for pay purposes. Columns E and F in our example show that LTJG Coastie is being paid as an O-2 with over four years of service.

Columns G and H show the amount of money earned and deducted. Remember, multiple drills are worth two single drills. At the bottom of columns G and H are the

allotments, etc.).

Pay Base Date is the date you entered the Coast Guard Reserve and provides a base point from which service for pay purposes is computed.

Rank/Rate Date is the date you were promoted to your present paygrade.

The Pay Period represents the IDT pay period. In the above case, "11/81" means November 1981.

U.S. COAST GUARD		* 1. Training Pay Category		* 2. Years Service For Pay		DEBITS / CREDITS	
UNIT	TYPE OF DUTY / REFERENCE	DATE OF DUTY	1 *	2 *	GROSS PAY	CODE	AMOUNT
03-81234	MULTIPLE DRILL	11/22/81	A	02	104.80		
03-81234	MULTIPLE DRILL	11/23/81	A	02	104.80		
03-81234	SINGLE DRILL	11/25/81	A	02	52.40		
	SGLI	11/1/81					-3.00
	TAX WITHHELD	11/30/81					-31.00
	TOTAL				262.00		
NET PAY					231.00		
PAY BASE DATE					06/05/74		
RANK / RATE DATE					08/01/77		
PAY PERIOD					11/81		
DATE OF ISSUE					12/20/81		
DAYS EXCHANGE ENTITLEMENT					5		
SOCIAL SECURITY NO.					123-45-6789		

LTJG
U S COASTIE
1234 ACADEMY DRIVE
ANYWHERE, PA 19100

CGHQ - 4458A RESERVE EARNING STATEMENT

totals of each column.

It now becomes pertinent to stop here and make mention of an important use of the Earning Statement: it's use as a verification tool.

For example, LTJG Coastie's form shows Multiple drills for 22 and 23 November and a Single drill for 25 November. If we were to check the Unit Attendance Record (CGHQ-4457) for November, it should show the same type and date for each of the drills on the Earning Statement.

(Exception: if a reservist is receiving pay for a previous month's drills that were reported, these would also show on the current month's Earning Statement.)

Generally, your Earning Statement for paid drills as well as non-pay drills performed should agree exactly with the information furnished on the CGHQ-4457.

If there is a discrepancy, it should be reported to Commandant (G-RA-1) via the chain of command. Errors detected early can be resolved quickly and save some needless headaches.

The rest of the form is essentially self-explanatory. Net Pay is the difference between Gross Pay and Debits/Credits (taxes,

Date of Issue is the date the statements were printed. Since IDT pay is run about three weeks after the month in which the drills are performed, the issue date will always be in the month following the drills.

Days Exchange Entitlement is the number of days you are entitled to use the exchange facilities of any U.S. armed force. You are entitled to one day of privilege for each drill performed, LTJG Coastie performed five drills (two Multiple and one Single). Therefore, he is entitled to five days of exchange privileges.

A final note on your Reserve Earning Statement. These forms are good for one year from the issue date and are cumulative. For instance, LTJG Coastie in our example has until 20 December 1982 to use his exchange privileges earned from his November 1981 drills.

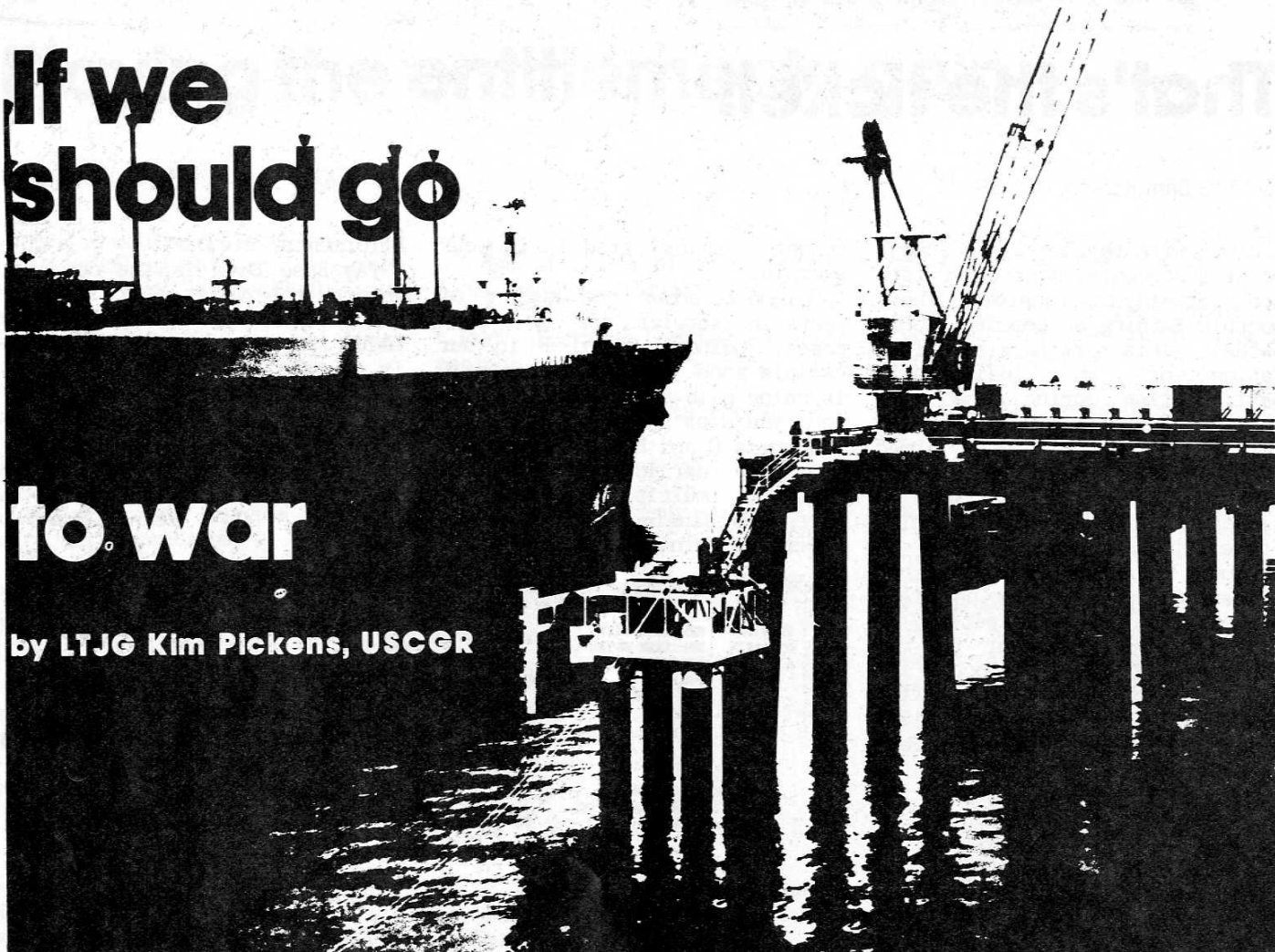
Your Reserve Earning Statement serves two very useful functions. It helps you keep track of your Reserve participation and it is your ticket to enjoy the exchange privileges that active duty military people enjoy.

You have earned that privilege. Enjoy it!

If we should go

to war

by LTJG Kim Pickens, USCGR



The United States is in a state of national emergency. The Captain of the Port at Norfolk, Va. receives information that there is evidence of sabotage on board several foreign-flag vessels at Wilmington N.C. and at Baltimore. The Captain of the Port orders two officers to board three other foreign vessels at Hampton Roads to check for possible sabotage.

The boarding officers confirm the COTP's suspicions: all of the propelling machinery and some of the boilers and auxiliary equipment have been badly disabled by their own crews to prevent the vessels from possible military use by the U.S. if war should break out.

The vessels are seized and their crews taken into custody. Over 50 suspicious vessels are seized at other ports, their crewmembers detained and the vessels reconditioned for military service as the U.S. enters a new world war.

The year: 1941. The sabotaged vessels: Italian. Plug in a new year and a different flag and you can get an idea of one type of mission the Coast Guard will be tasked with in the next war.

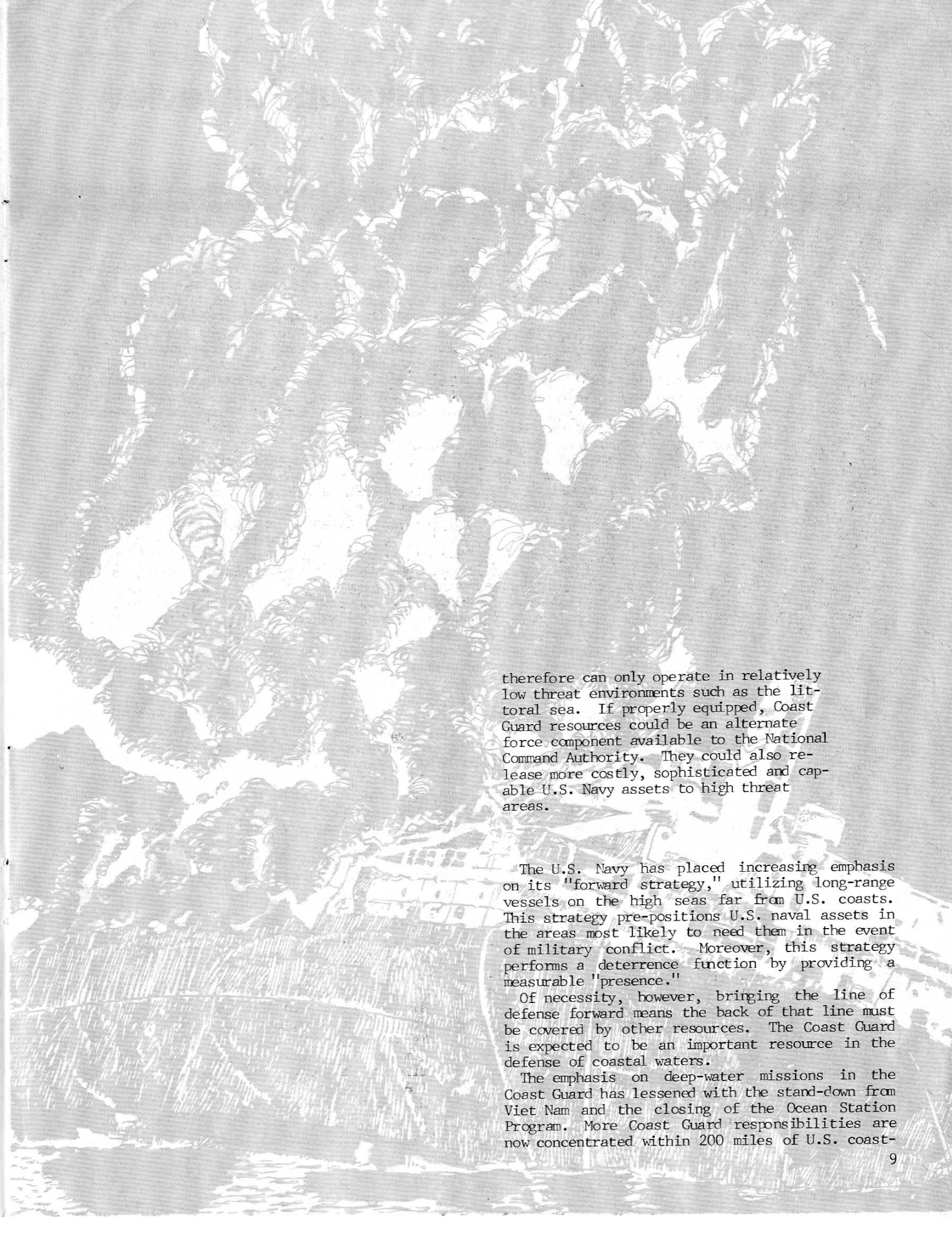
Sabotage is serious business, whether it is done against our own commercial or military vessels or against a foreign flag's own vessels to keep them out of our hands. Preventing or minimizing sabotage is dangerous and demanding work.

But that is only one aspect of the Coast Guard's role in a future war.

In the event of armed conflict, over 90 per cent of arms and supplies for overseas use will be moved by merchant ship. Those vessels will have to be protected, along with the ports and waterways through which they pass.

At the same time, according to a recent "Review of Coast Guard Wartime Tasking," conducted by a board co-chaired by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and the Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard, "... there is unprecedented economic activity on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf in search of new petroleum and mineral assets.... This activity could easily double by the latter half of this decade. Casting this ... into a wartime situation with hostile interests threatening the orderly flow of raw materials shows clearly that we as a nation have a substantial maritime protection problem oriented in our ports and littoral sea." The report notes that:

(t)he categories of naval wartime missions occurring in the littoral sea (Inshore Undersea Warfare, Mine Counter Measures, Harbor Defense, etc.) are quite similar to the general operational profile of Coast Guard peacetime missions (SAR, Port Security, Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, etc.). With few exceptions, ... existing Coast Guard forces have limited defensive capability and



therefore can only operate in relatively low threat environments such as the littoral sea. If properly equipped, Coast Guard resources could be an alternate force component available to the National Command Authority. They could also release more costly, sophisticated and capable U.S. Navy assets to high threat areas.

The U.S. Navy has placed increasing emphasis on its "forward strategy," utilizing long-range vessels on the high seas far from U.S. coasts. This strategy pre-positions U.S. naval assets in the areas most likely to need them in the event of military conflict. Moreover, this strategy performs a deterrence function by providing a measurable "presence."

Of necessity, however, bringing the line of defense forward means the back of that line must be covered by other resources. The Coast Guard is expected to be an important resource in the defense of coastal waters.

The emphasis on deep-water missions in the Coast Guard has lessened with the stand-down from Viet Nam and the closing of the Ocean Station Program. More Coast Guard responsibilities are now concentrated within 200 miles of U.S. coast-

Coast Guard wartime tasks under review

Proposed Expansion of Current Coast Guard Wartime Tasks

Anti-submarine Warfare (ASW) -- The projected increased ASW capabilities of the 270-foot WMEC over the vessels which it will replace and the pending upgrading of the 378-foot WHEC will substantially increase total Coast Guard ASW forces. Use of multi-missioned patrol aircraft and helicopters for surveillance.

Coastal surveillance and interdiction -- General surveillance of multi-missioned patrol aircraft. Helos would expand operations substantially in the harbor/harbor entrance environment. WHECs, WMEC 270-foot and 210-foot are helo equipped for offshore surveillance.

Convoy escort -- Use of WMECs from harbor entrance to convoy marshalling point. Augmentation of WHEC 378-foot operations with WMEC 270-foot fleet can provide escort capabilities. Protection of inbound strategic materials and economic shipping through the littoral area and Caribbean choke points.

Wartime SAR/salvage -- Management and control of all SAR/salvage in the littoral area except in support of specific combat operations. Ready resources and command and control network presently exist. Full combat SAR potential would require appropriate armor and weapons sites and training.

Inshore undersea warfare -- Coast Guard has WMEC and patrol craft which could be used as attack platforms from harbor entrances seaward. Would require a sensor system, either integral or shoreside, and reorientation of some Reserve activities for expanded mission capability to protect offshore assets.

Proposed New Coast Guard Wartime Tasks

Naval control of shipping -- The Coast Guard's day-to-day operations in managing most aspects of commercial vessel activity make it a logical agency to assist the Naval Control of Shipping Organization in convoy formation. Security would be provided from the harbor to the convoy formation point (additional capability would need to be developed to provide this, depending upon location). Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) will add to harbor safety. The Coast Guard retains a communications capability with merchant vessels. AMVER forms a basis for wider application of control duties.

Harbor defense and security -- Surveillance of the maritime environment would be the new aspect of this task. Surveillance would be over and on the water, both in the ports and approaches thereto. Underwater surveillance capability would have to be developed or acquired.

Mine countermeasures -- Coast Guard could augment USN forces in channel conditioning and sweeping by multi-missioned helos and patrol craft with suitable additional equipment and training. Coast Guard could contribute to management of craft of opportunity portion of the mission.

Current Tasks -- No Significant Change Proposed

Ice breaking -- none.

Explosive ordnance management -- none.

Anchorage regulation -- none.

Port Safety/Security -- none.

Aids to navigation -- none.

Surface Vessel Ferry Command -- none.

Security of locks and dams -- none.

Intelligence -- Some improvement in operations due to more capable aircraft.

Vessel repair -- none.

Control of pilots -- none.

line. The resulting shorter deployments have encouraged the evolution of short-legged ships, which are highly capable in a coastal environment, but also highly dependent upon shore support.

These facts suggest that the Coast Guard's role in a future war will probably be oriented toward specific mission areas in coastal defense.

The Coast Guard and the Navy are jointly studying how to put these evolutionary changes to best advantage in wartime. Some proposals have already been made, as shown in the table on the next page, taken from the "Review of Coast Guard Wartime Tasking," mentioned earlier.

The majority of the wartime tasks being studied are adaptations or expansions of current peacetime missions.

The port safety/security mission will be one of the Coast Guard's most important missions during wartime. The Coast Guard now has 54 COTPs for port and vessel safety and security. Five Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) systems are already in place (Seattle, San Francisco, Valdez, Houston and New Orleans). Additional temporary VTS systems might be established as needed during a national emergency.

The Coast Guard Reserve will have a big hand in this mission area, since nearly 80 per cent of all Reserve mobilization assignments are in direct support of port safety and security.

The wartime tasks assigned to the port safety/security mission area will be similar to the tasks performed during peacetime. The number of specialized teams (called force components) that provide the expertise for various peacetime tasks will be greatly expanded. Chapter Eight of the Military Readiness Planning Manual (COMDTINST M3010.5) lists the force components that would make up the Coast Guard in time of war. Many of these force components are used during peacetime, although we don't normally think of a SAR boat crew as a "force component."

While many of the wartime force components will have the same basic mission as their peacetime

counterparts, some force components, like the Explosive Loading Advisory Teams (ELATs) overseas, function only in wartime.

In general, reservists will provide the numbers needed to perform 24-hour watches, patrols and inspections seven days a week. In addition, reservists in support force components will be needed to control voluminous amounts of paperwork, data processing, communications, recruiting, and so on. Less than five per cent of the current mobilization strength will go to afloat billets.

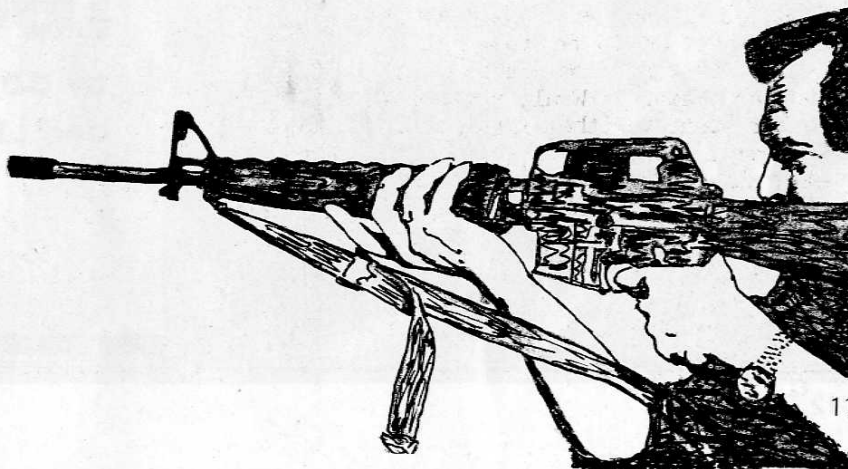
The total mobilization requirement for the Coast Guard Reserve is around 24,000. This number reflects military tasking from the Navy as well as anticipated requirements to fulfill statutory missions in a wartime environment.

Current planning anticipates a 95 per cent response rate from the Selected Reserve upon mobilization. Figures for the Individual Ready Reserve are somewhat lower. DOD projects a 70 per cent response rate, but the Coast Guard is working to improve this rate.

Assuming these response projections, there will be a shortfall of some 6,000 reservists. While some of the shortfall may be met using Standby Reservists, new recruits and retirees, these individuals are not as readily available as Ready Reservists and generally do not have the needed specialized training. This is why improving the response rate of our Individual Ready Reserve is an important goal.

The current discussion and planning between the Navy and the Coast Guard on wartime tasking is of special interest to reservists. The Coast Guard Reserve is intimately tied to mobilization planning. Its sole reason for being is to provide a trained and ready force to respond rapidly and efficiently to an emergency.

As the nation increasingly relies on the Coast Guard for the security of its seas, ports and waterways, the emphasis on readiness will mean an ever-increasing reliance on the Coast Guard Reserve.





The Coast Guard wartime mission requirements are developed from Joint Chiefs of Staff and Navy tasking as shown in the Navy Capabilities Plan (NCP) and the Naval Support and Mobilization Plan (NSMP), and from the Coast Guard Capabilities Plan (COGARD CAPLAN). These requirements are validated through joint review by the Department of Defense and by the Coast Guard.

The wartime mission requirements are then converted into personnel mobilization requirements using planning factors developed within the Coast Guard.

Individual mobilization assignments are grouped into specialized teams, called "force components." A Fuel Transfer Supervisory Team is an example of a force component.

In the future, you will be notified of your force component assignment (currently called a "detail code") by an entry on your Advance Orders for Mobilization, CG-4911 (MOBORDERS). Your MOBORDERS will tell you what your duty station will be, what specific force component you have been assigned to and the specific qualifications you are expected to have when you report for mobilization.

While experience indicators and qualification codes will be marked on your MOBORDERS, the complete training requirements will be found in Chapter Eight of the Coast Guard Military Readiness Planning Manual Instruction (COMDTINST M3010.5 series) and in COMDTINST 3060.9 series.

Wartime mission training is not restricted to formal classroom instruction or mobilization exercises. You are performing wartime mission training when you:

Reserve training: Getting you ready

by CDR John Griggs
and LTJG Kim Pickens, USCGR

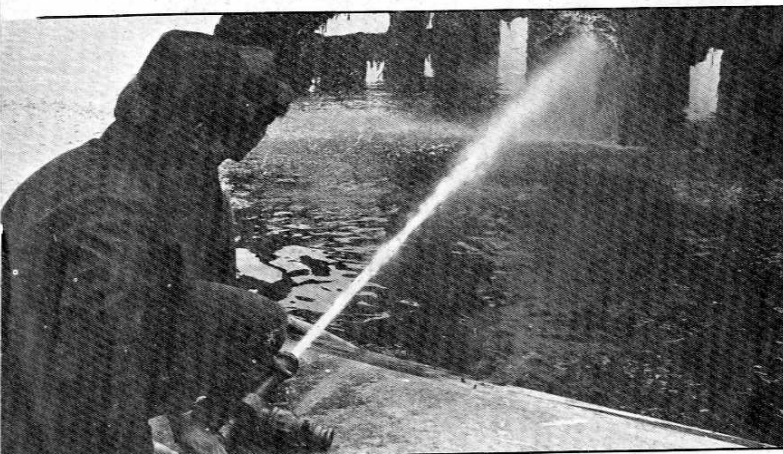


Photo by PA2 Jerry Snyder, USCGR.

-- perform duties identical to your wartime assignment,

-- perform duties which provide skills needed for the qualification code or experience indicator required by the mobilization billet,

-- perform duties which contribute directly to your proficiency in rating if your current rating is the same as that required for the assigned mobilization billet,

-- perform duties which provide the opportunity to complete the practical factors needed for a change in your rating or advancement to conform with your assigned mobilization billet requirements,

-- attend formal IDT/ADT designed to prepare you for your mobilization billet,

-- attend a MOBSITE orientation session,

-- attend a formal mobilization training session covering legal rights and responsibilities, call-up procedures, wartime duties and family preparations,

-- study the annexes of District OPLANS which relate to mobilization, disaster preparedness and Reserve participation in these plans, or

-- participate in a mobilization exercise.

Augmentation training and formal training are meant to complement each other. Both are valuable resources in military readiness training. Formal training, particularly during IADT and AT courses, provides the foundation for the basic skills and knowledge factors needed to fulfill your mobilization billet requirements. Augmentation training serves to help you maintain the special skills and knowledge necessary to perform

the duties expected of you in a war or national emergency. Augmentation training and formal training are not ends in themselves; rather, each provides a balance to the other in preparing you for mobilization.

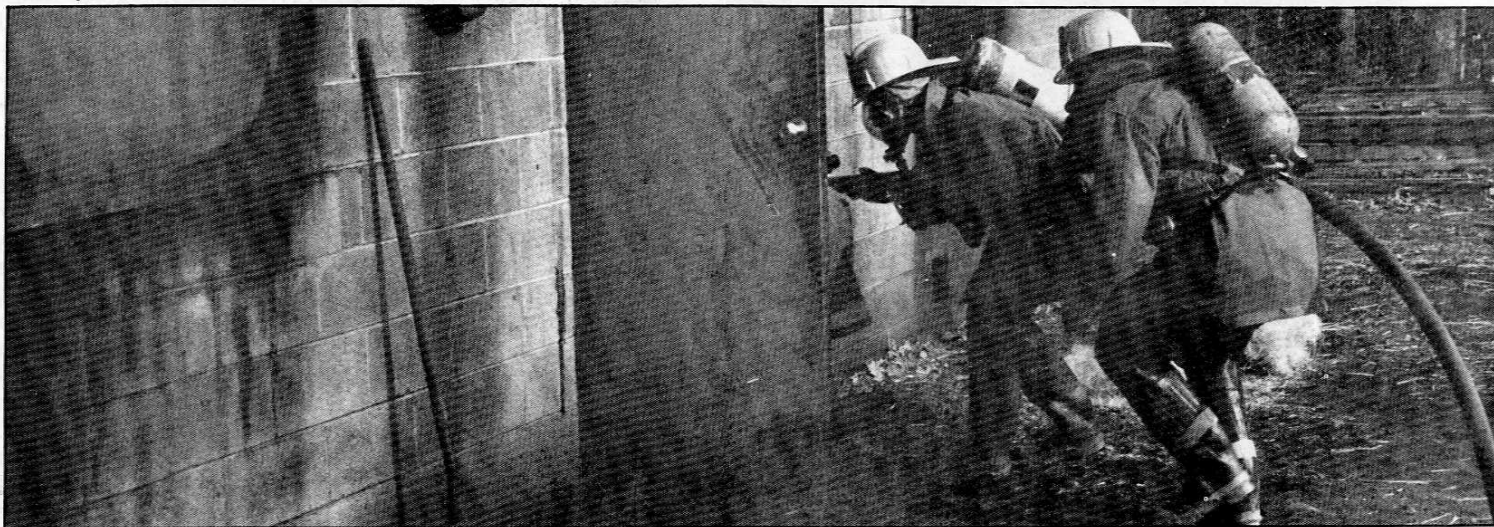
Ideally, ADT and IDT should be performed at the actual mobilization site at least once every four years. This is not possible in all cases. If your MOBSITE is too far away for on-site familiarization, you are required to attend a MOBSITE orientation session at least once every two years. This briefing will include information on your MOBSITE location and access, Coast Guard facilities in the area, wartime responsibilities and a general geographical overview.

A new policy requires all Selected Reservists to participate in a mobilization exercise periodically, according to their training needs. This may be more or less than once every four years, depending on how closely related your augmentation training is to your mobilization assignment requirements.

Formal mobilization training on legal rights and responsibilities, call-up procedures, wartime duties and family preparations should be conducted once a year, in accordance with COMDTINST 3060.9 series.

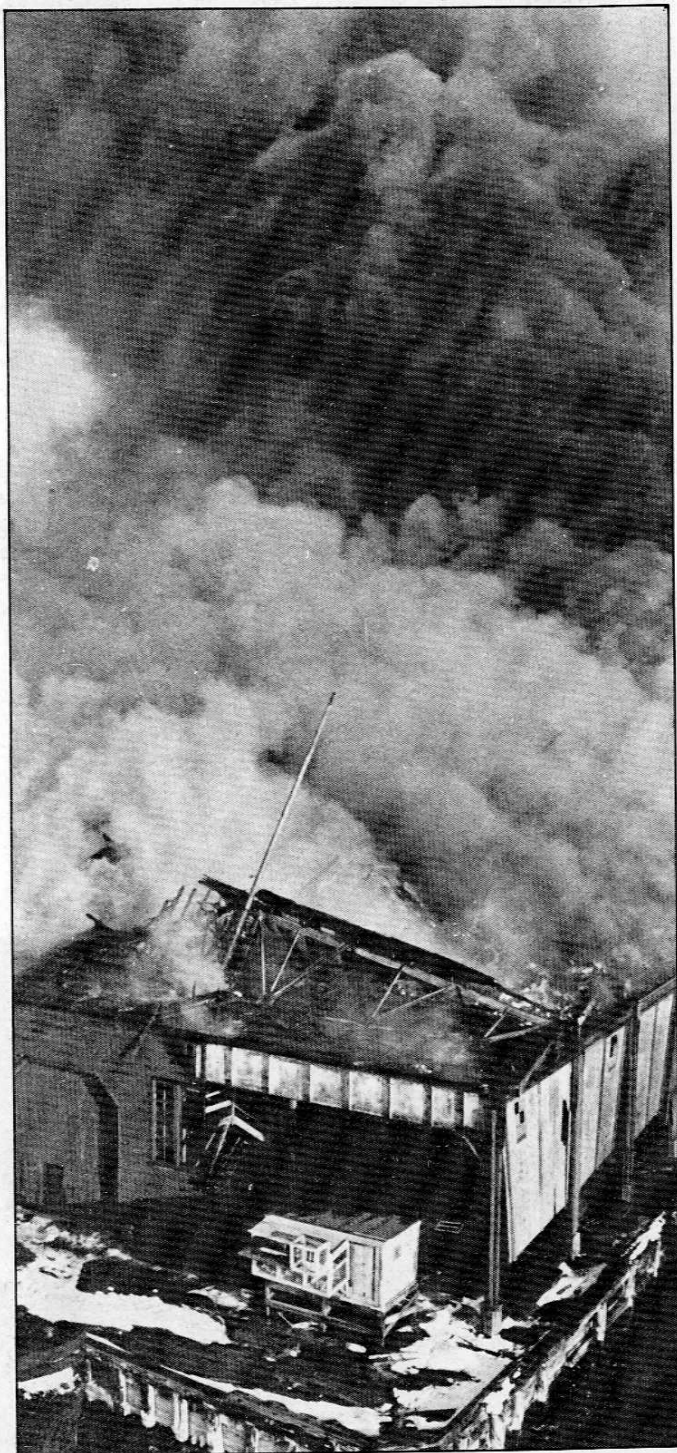
Chapter Ten of the Reserve Training Manual (CG-392) will soon be released, which details the responsibilities for wartime mission training at the unit and district level. It is your specific responsibility to ensure that the training you request is related to your mobilization assignment.

Photo by PA1 Dick Wehn, USCG.



Mobilization! What now?

by LCDR Dan Wood, USCGR



"We interrupt this program for the following special announcement. The President of the United States has just ordered the full mobilization of all U.S. armed forces Reserve components in response to continuing hostile actions against U.S. interests. Now back to 'The History of Rock 'n Roll.'"

Whoa! What did he say? What now? As a member of the Coast Guard Selected Reserve or IRR, that brief announcement by radio, television, newspaper, telephone, or pony express is all it takes to make your Advance Orders for Mobilization (MOBORDERS) immediately effective. Once this notification is received, you must report to the initial duty station listed on your MOBORDERS (block 8) within the time indicated (normally three days for Selected Reservists and 15 days for IRR).

Selected Reservists will travel to their initial reporting sites at their own expense by the fastest means available. Three-quarters of all Selected Reservists hold MOBORDERS to locations within two or three hours' drive from their homes. Such personnel report directly to their final mobilization duty stations (MOBSITES) by privately owned vehicle or local public transportation, subject to later reimbursement.

Those who must travel great distances, including overseas MOBSITES, will be ordered to initial reporting stations closer to home, where temporary messing and berthing will be provided, if needed, and group travel arrangements will be made. This would usually involve long-range commercial ground transportation for travel within the continental United States and military-controlled aircraft for overseas travel.

IRR members must make their own travel arrangements and travel at their own expense to their initial reporting stations (subject to later reimbursement). Reservists who are unable to perform the travel necessary to comply with their MOBORDERS, due to cost or non-availability of public transportation, should report to the nearest Coast Guard or other military facility, where travel arrangements will be made.

What should you expect when you reach your initial reporting station? Expect some confusion. This is not a routine evolution! The better prepared you are, the fewer problems you will have.

You should understand that the highest priority will be to get you into an operational status as

quickly as possible, with consideration for your immediate, personal needs, such as food and shelter.

Upon reporting, your MOBORDERS will be endorsed and you will fill out Form CG-4916 (Active Duty Initial Information Form) and Form CG-3312D (Endorsement on Orders). These two forms are very simple, requiring only personal information (age, home address, etc.) and information which is printed on your MOBORDERS (rank/rate, pay base date, and so on).

These forms are all that is needed to put you in an active duty status and ensure that you will be paid. Except for personnel who will subsequently travel great distances to their final MOBSITES, other paperwork, such as travel claims, green I.D. cards and allotments, will be completed as time and emergency workloads allow.

As soon as the two initial forms are completed, you will be given a duty assignment, and messing and berthing will be provided as necessary. More often than not, messing and berthing will be in the form of commercial restaurants and motels/hotels. You must be careful to use only the specifically designated facilities, as the use of any other will probably come out of your own pocket, with no reimbursement allowed.

You should bring all usable uniform items in your possession with you when you report aboard. Upon mobilization, the supply system will be strained to capacity providing uniforms to new recruits, and the local exchanges (if available) will probably run short of uniform items very quickly. An already unpleasant situation will become rapidly more so for everyone around if you don't have an occasional change of clothing available.

You should also bring your Coast Guard I.D. card and enough cash to cover two weeks of personal expenses, including travel costs, to your initial reporting station. (Remember, though, that messing and berthing will be provided at no cost once you have reported.) You can expect to work 11 hours a day, seven days a week, for the first 30 to 60 days, so you won't need a lot of cash for leisure activities, and you can probably leave you golf clubs at home.

Your dependents and household goods should also remain at home. If your MOBSITE is over 50 miles from your home, you may eventually be authorized a PCS move for your family, but this will depend on your location, the availability of transportation and housing and the duration of the war or



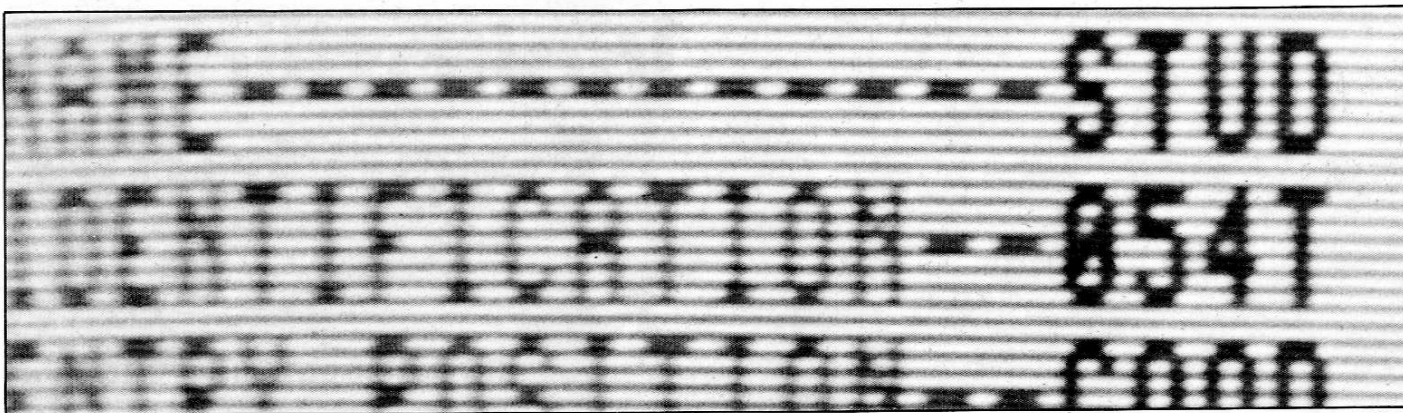


Photo by PA2 Brice Kenny, USCG.

emergency. If you elect to move your family before you are authorized to do so, you may well not be entitled to reimbursement.

It should be apparent to you that your family will be better off, and you will have more peace of mind, if you have made adequate plans for their well-being in the event of mobilization. You will have little, if any, opportunity to be with them and attend to family problems once you have mobilized.

Your spouse should know where all important papers are kept, and should have direct access to your savings account or other source of emergency cash. Remember that you probably won't receive a military pay check for at least two weeks.

If mobilization will cause you financial hardship, you should be aware that the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act provides some help, but does not relieve you of basic obligations. Thus, you may be able to re-negotiate or defer installment payments, but you are not relieved of the debts.

What if your spouse is also a reservist or is already on active duty? You should plan ahead for alternate sources of child care, such as relatives, guardians or friends, and be prepared to assume any additional costs incurred.

Finally, whether or not you have dependents, it is always a good idea to have an up-to-date will.

The following checklist is of value to all reservists (and their families) in the event of mobilization. Do yourself and your family a favor. Make sure these items are readily available:

An updated will.

Copies of your birth certificates for you and your dependents.

Names, places and dates of birth of your parents and your spouse.

A list of all your previous places of residence.

Names, addresses and dates of attendance at schools (military and civilian).

Social security numbers of you and your dependents.

Names and addresses of fraternal or social organizations, with lists of their membership benefits.

Certified copies of your marriage license or certificate.

A list of insurance policies of all kinds, with premium due dates.

Titles to real property and automobiles.

Leases.

A list of debts and payment due dates.

Names and addresses of banks, with account and safety deposit box numbers.

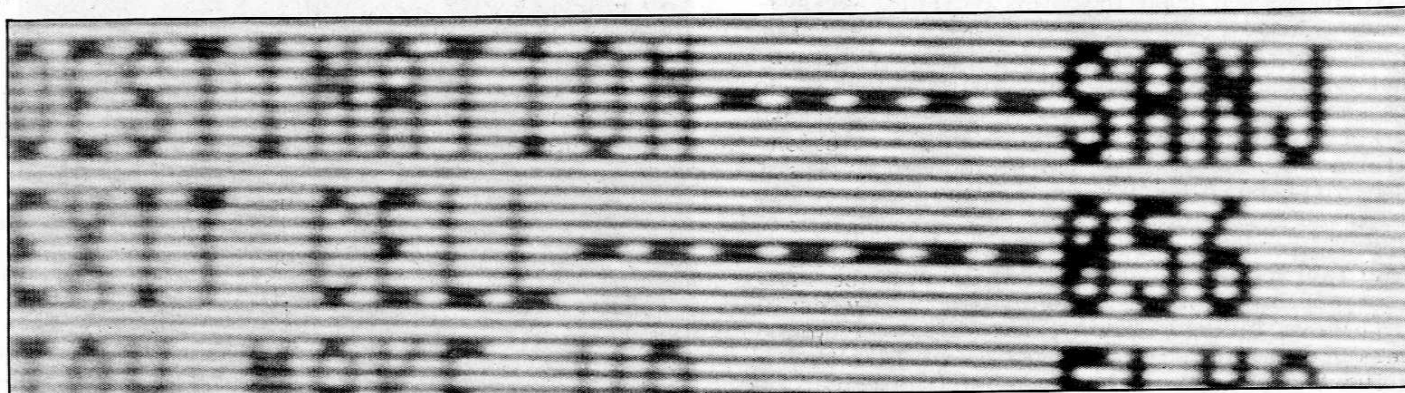
Income tax records for the last three years.

CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services) information. (Upon mobilization, your dependents become eligible for armed services health programs.)

A record of past illnesses, with names and addresses of physicians and hospitals.

Certified copies of death certificates or divorce or annulment decrees terminating any previous marriages of you or your spouse.

When the bell rings ... when the whistle blows ... when the balloon goes up ... when the you-know-what hits the fan ... mobilization by any name will be an inconvenience at best. You owe it to yourself and your family to understand what it will mean to you -- and to make every possible advance preparation to minimize potential problems.



IRR-- Are you?

by LCDR Dan Wood, USCGR



Six thousand Coast Guard reservists have never performed a single IDT drill ... but our national security might just depend on them.

These are individuals who have completed their three or four years of initial extended active duty, and have elected to finish their six years of obligated service in a non-drilling status ... in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

The IRR also includes another 2500 individuals, some in training status without pay, and others who have been removed from a drilling status for administrative reasons or personal considerations.

If you are an IRR member, you are a very real part of the Coast Guard response capability. Our mobilization plans require over 20,000 reservists for immediate service in port security, vessel augmentation, and other duties essential to the safe and rapid movement of military cargos.

Fewer than 12,000 Selected Reservists are actively training for these duties. The shortfall must be met with pre-trained individuals in the Individual Ready Reserve. Every enlisted member of the IRR and many IRR officers would be required to meet the highest priority requirements in the first two weeks of a national emergency. Many more people, including retirees, veteran volunteers and new recruits, would eventually be needed to meet total mobilization requirements.

District Reserve offices are working on issuing Advance Orders for Mobilization (MOBORDERS) to every IRR member. When you receive new MOBORDERS, you should read and follow the instructions carefully. One section is a tear-off acknowledgement form which you must sign and return to the district office. Another section contains personalized specific orders which must be kept in your wallet at all times.

In the event of an enemy attack on the United States, or a media announcement that full mobilization has been ordered, you would be required to report to your mobilization duty station (MOBSITE) within the time indicated on your orders (normally 15 days for IRR members) without waiting for direct personal notification.

In the event of partial or limited mobilization, you should not report until personally notified, but should prepare for possible call-up. If you are not sure whether a call-up order affects you, call your district Reserve office (Selected Reservists should call their unit commanding officers instead).

What does all this mean? It means that you have a specific and vital role assigned to you, because no one else is qualified and able to do it. If, at any time, for any reason, you believe you could not report as ordered upon mobilization, you must notify the District Commander immediately, providing full explanation.

Take the time now to examine your personal affairs. Is there anything in your job or family life that would prevent you from reporting as ordered upon mobilization? Do you have a temporary or permanent physical disability or serious illness? Are you designated a "Key Employee" in your civilian job? Does your geographical location make it physically impossible for you to report to your MOBSITE within the time ordered? Are you experiencing an unusual personal hardship, e.g., serious illness in the family, pregnancy, single parenthood, etc., making early response difficult? The time to inform your district is now.

Determinations of personal hardship, medical disability, or other exemptions must be made before mobilization is ordered. No request for waiver or delay in reporting will be considered after mobilization has begun.

As an IRR member, you have certain other obligations which reflect your liability for emergency service. You must ensure that the District Commander (r) has your correct mailing address at all times. You must reply to all official correspondence, including acknowledgement of mobilization orders and completion of Annual Screening Qualification questionnaires. You are expected to maintain a full seabag of uniforms in serviceable condition.

Finally, you have an obligation to yourself and your family to ensure that your personal affairs are in order.

Lewis, Weinberger express support

As you probably realize already, the budgetary climate of the U.S. government over the next few years will be quite austere. Virtually every government program will be affected, and the Coast Guard is certainly no exception. At press time, no budget has yet been adopted, but we are expecting major cutbacks.

Still, we have had support from friends in high places as the following two letters, written this fall, illustrate. In addition, the December 1981 issue of the Officer magazine contains an article which may be of interest to many of you.

The Honorable Caspar Weinberger
Secretary of Defense
Office of the Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon 20301

Dear Cap:

I am writing to solicit your support in getting the Coast Guard exempted from the 12 per cent reductions currently being proposed for most federal agencies. Needless to say, I fully support the President's initiatives to bring federal spending under control. We in DOT are struggling with the problem of how best to reduce spending as necessary to meet our revised targets. As I wrestle with that problem, however, I have become convinced that the Coast Guard cannot sustain those reductions without seriously affecting national security and maritime law enforcement.

I understand that the Commandant discussed the Coast Guard's role in national security during his visit with you last January. Based upon that discussion and your experience in government, I am certain that you recognize the unique character of the Coast Guard as a military service which is also assigned a federal law enforcement mission. The magnitude of the cuts proposed would entail, among other reductions, the laying up of ships and aircraft, reductions in port security personnel, and reductions in the Selected Reserve. All of those reductions have an immediate impact upon national security. The ships and aircraft retired will not be available in response to a national emergency. The port security and Reserve reductions will adversely impact our ability to provide essential security and vessel traffic control services which are so vital to the strategic mobility of U.S. forces. I believe that the Navy is fully committed in other vital national security missions and thus cannot pick up the slack in those programs. In addition, several thousand experienced Coast Guard personnel will be lost -- personnel who routinely make operational decisions thus providing invaluable experience in crisis management which constitute a proven asset in time of war or national emergency.

As you know, the Coast Guard has recently been tasked with interdicting Haitian refugees. This

tasking, when coupled with ongoing drug interdiction efforts, has stretched Coast Guard resources to the limit. Further reductions in ships and aircraft may preclude the Coast Guard from accepting tasks such as this. Once again, I doubt if the Navy has resources sufficient to assume these functions.

In summary, I am convinced that the Coast Guard is already overworked and underfunded. Any further reductions can only be taken at the expense of national security and law enforcement. I ask that you join me in appealing to the President and Dave Stockman to exempt the Coast Guard from the proposed reductions. I am enclosing a draft letter which you may wish to send to the President and/or Dave. I will appreciate any support which you can give me. Above all, I want to avoid creating a long term national security problem while we attempt to solve what is hopefully a short term budget problem.

Sincerely,

Drew Lewis

Honorable David A. Stockman
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Dave,

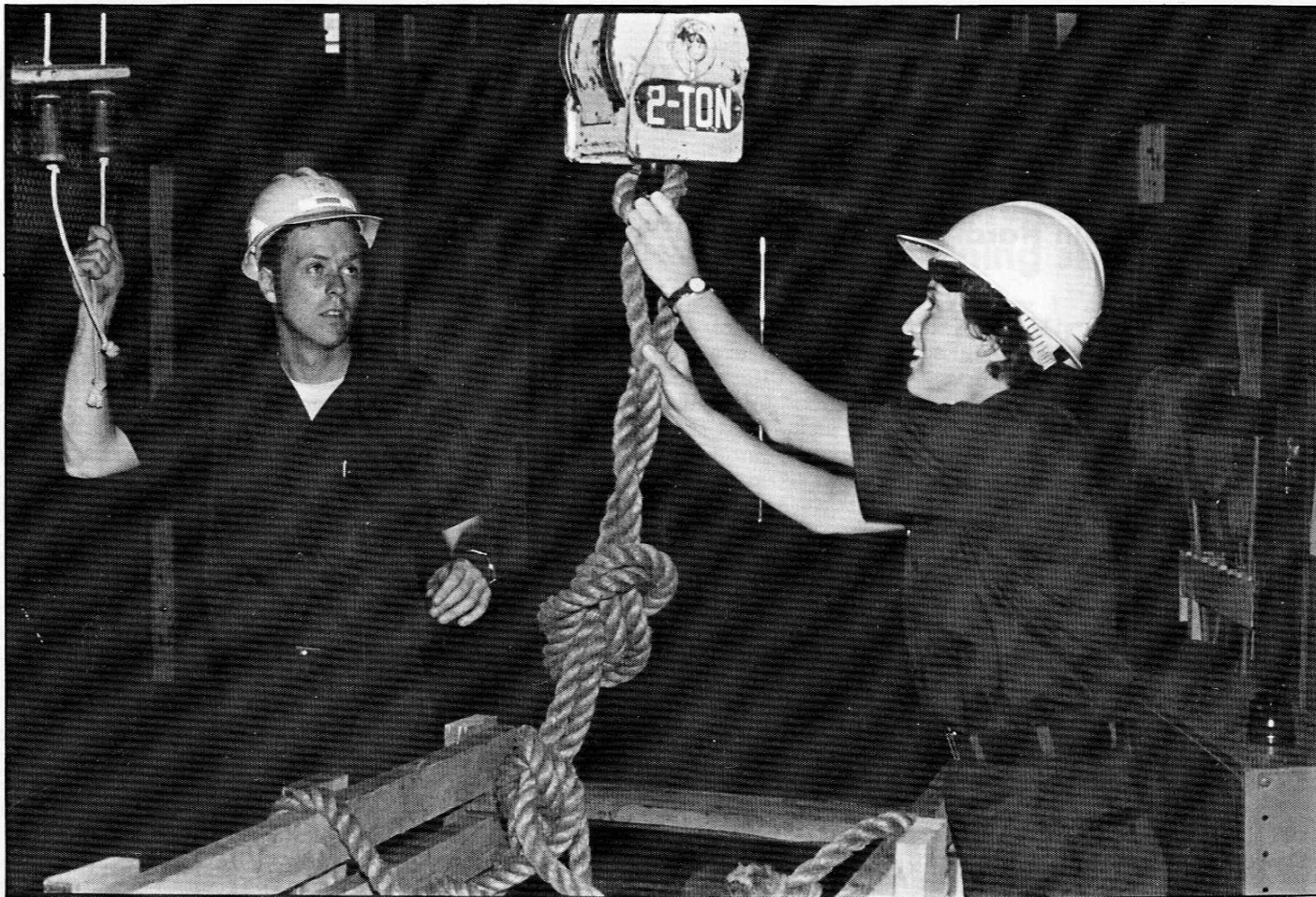
Drew Lewis has written me requesting support in obtaining exemption for the Coast Guard from a 12 per cent budget cut in FY82. I have given his letter considerable thought and have conferred with John Lehman (Secretary of the Navy -- ed.) concerning this matter.

The Coast Guard has supported this country throughout its history in numerous capacities. In addition to its traditional wartime responsibilities in antisubmarine warfare, convoy escorting, surveillance and interdiction, search and rescue, salvage and inshore undersea warfare, any future crisis will see the Coast Guard tasked with new mission areas in mine countermeasures, naval control of shipping, harbor defense and coastal defense. These missions are in addition to the Coast Guard's statutory missions which apply in peace as well as war. Without a strong Coast Guard, these functions would fall to the Navy which is already stretched thin to meet its peacetime and wartime commitments.

In my judgement it is an inappropriate time to make major cutbacks in the Coast Guard. I believe the Coast Guard is an important element in our national security posture, particularly in times of crisis and mobilization.

Sincerely,

Caspar Weinberger



PS2 Joe Oleary and PS3 Jane Carlton, USCGR, hoist a load of mock ammunition during mobilization exercises.

Concord conquers MOBEX

story and photo by
PA1 Marshall Berman, USCGR

"A real mobilization is not just for a few hours and it's probably going to cause some discomfort." With this statement, LCDR Wayne Till, Commanding Officer of Reserve Unit Port Safety Station Concord, Calif., set the scene for his unit's recent mobilization and training exercise.

LCDR Till requested that the exercise be conducted exactly the way it would be under an actual mobilization alert. Prior to the MOBEX, the unit's newsletter asked members to realistically think about the process of mobilization. They were asked to discuss MOBEX matters with their families and employers. Each member was also advised to calculate the difference in their Coast Guard and civilian pay. Could they endure the hardships that may result? Could their employers get along without them for two days -- or two years?

According to LCDR Till, a real mobilization situation would be chaotic. Thus, the unit members were introduced to a "self-help" solution. All personnel were instructed to bring their own provisions, including seabag, food, equipment,

uniforms and bedroll. "If we are ready to do our jobs and take care of ourselves for a couple of days, we will go out and do our jobs and be part of the solution, not part of the problem," remarked LCDR Till.

During the MOBEX weekend, the reservists drilled themselves on the difficult job of loading ammunition and other dangerous cargos. A watch was maintained to monitor ship traffic in the unit's area. As planned, the reservists handled all of their own provisions. A few even pitched tents for the night.

When classroom training commenced, LCDR Till emphasized the importance of mobilization readiness. "Mobilization readiness is my first priority. The ability to augment is second and advancement is third," said the unit CO. "Mobilization is the base line because that is really the mission of the Coast Guard Reserve."

When the weekend was over, a label of success was attached to the MOBEX, LCDR Till and the men and women of Reserve Unit Port Safety Station Concord.

Redefining your limits

by LCDR Malvin Harding, USCGR

For those unfamiliar with the organization CIOR, the name is a French acronym for Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers. CIOR was formed shortly after World War II to promote cooperation and communication among Reserve officers of the NATO nations. An annual summer conference is held in one of the member countries to formulate policy decisions regarding support to and coordination with other NATO countries on Reserve matters.

In conjunction with the conference, a series of military skills-oriented competitions are held. The competitions are a small part of CIOR, but serve a vitally important function. The competition format provides the opportunity for junior Reserve officers from Europe and North America to meet and establish friendships. Getting to know our NATO allies on a personal level is a part of the competition structure.

The CIOR competitions stress teamwork and the military skills needed for the defense of Europe. Competitors encounter tests of strength, endurance and military skills similar to those a reconnaissance patrol might use in the field. The competitions include marksmanship, obstacle courses and orienteering over a three day period.

Selection of U.S. competitors begins in the spring. Those prospective competitors meeting certain specific physical requirements are invited to the training camp at San Antonio, Texas.

There the prospective competitors are trained in the skills involved in the competition. After two weeks, the prospective competitors vie for positions on the U.S. team. Those 21 competitors with the best all-round performances in CIOR skills are then assembled into three-man teams. Teams are built around compatible weapons skills, obstacle course times and orienteering and teamwork ability.

Marksmanship takes up the first day of competition. Each team member fires a different weapon. The weapons are the host country's rifle, pistol and submachine gun. Rifle and pistol shooters fire a nine-round precision and nine-round rapid fire course. Those on the submachine gun fire a 25-round, 15 second rapid fire course. The three individual scores are compiled for a team score.

Both obstacle courses take place the second day. The running obstacle course is first. One hour later, still winded from the running course, the competitors enter the swimming obstacle course.

The running obstacle course is 500 meters long with 20 obstacles. Obstacles include a 17-foot ladder competitors leap from, two- by two-foot openings in the "pillbox" competitors dive

through and the seven-foot "bear pit" competitors jump into and climb out of. The course is run wearing military fatigues. Team times in last year's competition ranged from 2:40 to 3:15.

The swimming obstacle course is run while competitors are still recovering. Competitors wear the host country's fatigues, but may roll them up. The course contains four obstacles in 50 meters. The first obstacle consists of two logs. Competitors must go over the first log and under the second. Next, the competitors must swim under a six-foot long raft, then climb over a four-foot long platform placed 18-20 inches above the water. The final obstacle is another log competitors must swim under. Team times in the Netherlands ranged from 36 to 46 seconds.

The orienteering run and three military skills events complete the third day. The military skills competitions include map reading, distance estimating and (dummy) precision hand grenade throwing.

The first two military skills events occur before the orienteering run. The grenade throwing is at the finish of the orienteering run when competitors are exhausted. The orienteering run varies in length and difficulty, depending on the terrain of the host country. In the Netherlands the course was nine miles long, with a 400 meter rubber boat leg. Teams run the course in military fatigues, with military boots of a required weight and carrying the three weapons used in the marksmanship phase. Fastest team time in the Netherlands was an hour and 59 minutes.

Participating in this three day event can be a rewarding experience. However, the competition is not the only reward for a hard summer's endeavor. The opportunity for travel and lasting friendships formed by shared experience and mutual goals are significant aspects of CIOR. This, plus representing the Coast Guard and the U.S. in an international setting make CIOR an event that leaves a lasting impression on those fortunate enough to experience it.

If you are a Reserve officer who maintains a high degree of physical fitness and feel you might find two months redefining your mental and physical limits a good summer's experience, the CIOR project officer at Coast Guard Headquarters can provide additional information.

Applications for this year's competition are due 1 April. The competition will take place 9-11 August at Ft. Meade, Md. Summer camp begins 18 June at Ft. Sam Houston. Look for COMINOTE 1710, which gives details on eligibility and application procedures, or call your district (r) training officer.

opportunities

One YN2 to microfiche files in Directives, Publications and Printing Branch (G-CMA), Headquarters. ASAP for 180 days. Travel and per diem are not available.

One YN, E-5 to E-6, with experience in use of word processing equipment to train personnel in use of same. G-TS-2, Headquarters, ASAP for 60 days.

One YN or SK, E-5 through E-9, for budget clerk duties in Budget Division (G-CBU), Headquarters. ASAP for 90 days. Travel and per diem are not available.

One SK1 or SK2 for commercial procurement and voucher scheduling support. Supply Division, Station Alexandria, VA. ASAP for 120 days.

One person any rank with experience in drafting in mechanical, electrical, civil and/or architectural disciplines. First Coast Guard District (ecv), Boston, MA. ASAP for 90-100 days.

One E-4 to E-6 with proficiency in clerical skills for support of curricula development. Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, VA. 15 February for 90 days.

One E-6 to E-5 with knowledge and experience in data and systems analysis. Experience in SPSS or comparable statistical programs, and field experience in port and environmental safety program most helpful. To design, construct and utilize a data management system for port and environmental safety program. G-WPE, Headquarters, ASAP for 120 days.

Any BM, MK, ET, EM, QM, DC or SK (or related warrant officer specialty) to train and assist navies and Coast Guard counterparts around the world. Tours of duty range from one week to six months, primarily in lesser developed countries. Billets available from March through July 1982.

Apply for SADT assignments by submitting form CG-3453 to G-RT via the chain of command.

Reserve training shorts

Beginning 1 January 1982, the ET and ETN ratings have been consolidated in the Coast Guard Reserve. The active service merged the two ratings on 1 October 1981.

Other than the change in the rating name for those ETNs presently on board, there should be no effect on the Reserve program. ETs and ETNs fill the same mobilization billets and wear the same rating badge.

The Recruiting Manual, Reserve Administrative Manual, Enlisted Qualifications Manual and the Record of Practical Factors sheets will all be amended to reflect this change.

The Coast Guard Institute is now producing the Student Status Report (CGI-2430) on letter-size paper, with one copy for the unit only. When the Institute sends the report to the unit, it will include two copies of a correction form (CGI-2430-1). This form must be used for any corrections to the Student Status Report in the same format as the old report.

If there are corrections, the original correction form should be sent to the Institute and the copy retained in the unit file. Do not return the Student Status Report to the Institute and do not return the correction form if there are no corrections.

The Coast Guard Institute recently received accreditation by the National Home Study Council and the American Council on Education. Though there are several benefits to this, the primary one to you is that you may be able to receive college or vocational credit for Coast Guard Institute courses. The October 1981 Corresponder provides more detailed information on the above organizations as well as how much credit is recommended for different courses.

New IVs in the works

The Investigator (IV) rating will soon be open for transfer by individuals in other ratings who qualify. The IV rating is an emergency rating which will include personnel in pay grades E-6 through E-9 only.

Advancement qualifications have been developed and will be included in a future change to the Enlisted Qualifications Manual (COMDTINST M1414.8). These qualifications are essentially the same as those for earning the Special Agent (HA) qualification code.

Correspondence courses and servicewide examinations have not yet been developed for the IV rating, so advancements will be made on a case-by-case basis for the time being, as with the DP

rating. The normal path to warrant officer will be to the Personnel Administration warrant specialty.

Individuals may make a lateral change to IV from any rating, at the E-6 or E-7 level. Diagonal changes from E-5 to E-6 will be considered if the individual holds a current HA qualification code, has completed the Military Requirements for Petty Officer First Class (MRN1) correspondence course and has met all the requirements for a diagonal change in rating set forth in the Reserve Administrative Manual (COMDTINST M1001.26).

COMDTNOTE 1233, "Activation of Investigator Rating," which will be in the field shortly, provides details on this new opening.

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